THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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REPUBLICAN BANNER.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Vol. 3.---No. 24. SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, NOV. 20, 1855. Whole No. 128

[From the Louisville Times.]

Calumnies Against the President.

No man has ever occupied the presidential chair who has been pursued by such an unceasing volley of calumnies as President Pierce. However difficult it may be for northern abolitionists and southern know-nothings to harmonize in many things, in hatred of President Pierce they are one, and from a common sewer pour out upon him their filthy abuse and infamous falsehoods. There are certainly good reasons why men who advocate such principles as those taught by Seward, Hale, and Chase, should hate Franklin Pierce. For nearly a quarter of a century his genius and eloquence have preserved his native State, New Hampshire, from the pollution of their treasonable doctrines, and all New England has felt the influence of his patriotic voice.—The boldness and sagacity with which he has exercised his accession to the chief magistracy of the Union in behalf of those great constitutional principles which they so bitterly hate, has very naturally increased their rage. It is not strange we repeat, that men who desire to deprive fifteen States of this Union of their constitutional rights, and make them servile dependents of a northern despotism, should vilify and slander General Pierce. But how any party in those fifteen States, in defence of whose sovereignty he has drawn upon himself the fierce and malignant enmity of northern abolitionists can have the graceless effrontery to cheer on his and their enemies, passeth our comprehension.

We have not been given either to eulogies or defencies of the administration. We have believed all along that public sentiment would quietly, but surely, work out for itself a vindication of its wisdom and mortality.—And we now believe that the verdict of the great popular judgment will be that the administration of President Pierce has been one of the brightest and purest in our national history. It can be truly said of him that every one of his official acts has been marked by that stern devotion to the principle which has so characterized his whole public life. They were just such as might have been expected from one who, in an active and prominent public career of more than twenty years, never once has swerved or flinched from the Jacksonian standard of democracy.

To the South, the weakened portion of the confederacy, he has, indeed, been a tower of strength Official influence, patronage, all the power that the constitution has placed in the hands of the Executive, has been wisely and firmly exerted in behalf of those constitutional rights which the dominant northern party was striving to over-ride. If the South ever owed a debt of gratitude to a northern man, that man is Franklin Pierce.

We have been led to these reflections by seeing in one of our exchanges a letter written by President Pierce more than twelve months ago. We republish it. [President Pierce's letter to Mr. Taylor, already published in the Carolinian.] It not only vindicates the patriotism and patriotical sagacity of the President, but is a withering rebuke to those southern know-nothing partisans who have been mendacious enough to insinuate charges against his soundness upon the sectional questions of the day.

At the battle at Guilford C. H., a remarkable instance of the personal intrepidity of General Huger is related. It is said that an officer called out to him, "General Huger, I plainly see one of the enemy's riflemen taking deliberate aim to destroy you." "That is no concern of mine," said the general. "If you think proper, order one of your men to take the fellow off." "Dodge, or change your position," rejoined the officer, "or you are a dead man." "I will neither dodge, nor quit my post," replied the General, "be the consequences what they may." He had scarcely finished speaking, when the enemy's soldier fired, and General Huger received a severe and dangerous, though not mortal wound. At Hobkirk's hill, the command of the right wing of the army was given to Gen. Huger, and we read that "the exertions that he made in endeavoring to inspire courage by examples, and to restore the order that had been lost, brought him so frequently to the muzzles of the enemy's muskets, that it was considered by all, miraculous that he escaped without injury."

A DOCTOR'S STORY OF A BROKEN HEART.—Dr. J. K. Mitchel, of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in lecturing to his pupils upon the diseases of the heart, narrated an anecdote in proof that the expression "broken hearted" was not merely figurative. On one occasion, in the early period of his life, he accompanied, as a surgeon, a packet that sailed from Liverpool to one of the American ports. The captain frequently conversed with him respecting a lady who had promised to become his bride on his return from that voyage. Upon this subject he evinced great warmth of feeling, and showed Dr. Mitchel some costly jewels, ornaments, &c., which he intended to present as bridal presents. On reaching his destination he was abruptly informed that the lady had married some one else. Instantly the captain was observed to clap his hands to his breast, and fall heavily to the ground. He was taken up and conveyed to his cabin on board the vessel. Dr. Mitchel was immediately summond, but before he reached the poor captain he was dead. A post mortem examination revealed the cause of his unfortunate disease. His heart was found literally torn in twain! The tremendous propulsion of blood consequent upon such a violent nervous shock, forced the powerful muscular tissues assunder, and life was at an end.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—*Let them understand each other.*—The London Times and the London Illustrated News, the two papers that have the largest daily and weekly circulation respectively in England, have lately assumed an attitude towards the United States, in which impertinence of tone and misrepresentation of facts are combined with sinister skill.

This course is deeply to be regretted by all intelligent and patriotic men in their country. For so close is the country and race, language and laws between the two nations would not only be fatal to human progress, but eminently to the belligerents themselves. It would be a war, moreover in which neither side could conquer, but which would end as a drawn battle, with both exhausted. It would be a war at which despotic Europe would openly rejoice, a war which would probably raise the French mercantile marine to that height to which it has long aspired, a war which—to use the words of Robert Hall, in reference to the battle of Waterloo—would put back the dial-hand of the world's history for centuries.

It seems but little short of madness, therefore, for influential journals, on either side, to lend their aid in fomenting such a war. Yet it is certain that articles like those we have alluded to, cannot but have such a tendency. The fact that they appear simultaneously in the two leading London papers, and that they are coincident with the despatch of a comparatively powerful British fleet to the West Indies, favors the notion that there are others, however, besides newspaper editors, who are fanning the embers of hostility, and probably for their own personal ends. The character of Lord Palmerston, the English Premier, lends color to the idea that these editorials, as well as the warlike demonstration, are parts of a scheme intended to bully this country. It is generally said that neither he nor Lord Clarendon, the Foreign Secretary, are particularly favorable to the United States, and it is universally known that Louis Napoleon, whose tools they are to a certain extent, positively hates America. Under such circumstances, it may require some forbearance on the part of the American press to prevent hostile sentiment growing up toward England.

It is incontestible, we think, that the people of England and America have no desire for such a war. But as we have seen a bloody and protracted struggle break out in the Orient, against the original wishes of the people of Great Britain, we are warned that a war is not impossible anywhere, under the conbined influences of a blundering diplomacy, a demagogueical premier, and a slanderous and malignant press. The situation of affairs in Central America is such, moreover, that a false step on either side might exasperate the two nations mutually beyond the probabilities of reconciliation. For if, as has been surmised, the destination of the British West Indian fleet is to seize all the important points on the Nicaragua coast, so as to cut off our road to California, a collision might easily arise between the English and American flags, which could only be wiped out in blood. But we trust that the wisdom of our administration, the conduct of its subordinates, and the impartial attitude of the press will forbear making such a strife. On the other hand, the good sense of the English people, we hope, will prevent any unjustifiable movement on the part of the British fleet.

Should a war between the two countries, however, ever arise, America will, at least, be able to take care of herself. The Mexican war proved that we can improvise an army whenever we wish. The Eastern war has shown that England cannot. It is not, therefore, from any fear of Great Britain that we recommend forbearance; but because, feeling our own strength, we think it childish to bully or be bullied.

ACCIDENT.

We learned from a friend, that a Mr. Shelly, of Tarboro, had his leg crushed in a horrible manner just above the ancle on Friday evening last about 9 o'clock at Goldsboro just as the train started North. It is believed that it will be necessary to have his leg amputated. Mr. S. contends that some one pushed him off the train as it was starting, but it is believed by some to have been the result of carelessness on his part.—*Ral. Star.*

PORTRAIT OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, in a letter to the Whig Executive committee, expresses his continued and cordial co-operation, with the Whig party, and points out his decided objections to the fusion movement. He thus alludes to the degradation of Massachusetts through the vile acts of the corrupt and huckstering Know Nothing politicians who had the complete control of the last Massachusetts Legislature:

"Is there not one subject which appeals to us at this moment beyond all others—even beyond the Kansas and Nebraska question,—for our earnest and undivided efforts? I mean the condition of our own State of Massachusetts, and its rescue from a corruption and a misgovernment which have had no parallel since the State itself had an existence.

When have such scenes ever been witnessed in our ancient Commonwealth, as we all beheld there last winter? When was such legislation ever before registered upon our Statute book? No wonder the State has been found to require such an elaborate new *underpinning*. No wonder the corner stone laid by Sam Adams and Paul Revere, was so loosened that the inscription plate fell out. Could those time honored walls have found a tongue, they would have protested, from the apex of the dome down to the bottom course of the foundation, against the scenes of which they were the unworthy and unwilling witnesses."

Rowed up Salt River.—Salt River, where it debouches into the Ohio River, is not more than fifty or sixty yards in breadth, but very deep. It is never fordable, even in the dryest seasons; and being navigable 15 miles above its mouth, has not been bridged at that point. We descended its steep and difficult banks, embarked our carriages upon a flat ferry boat and were conveyed across.

The view looking up the river was very beautiful. Tall elms and sycamores clothed the banks, dropping their boughs almost to the water, and forming a vista of foliage through which the stream curved out of sight between wooded hills. I longed to be rowed up it.

While on the spot I took occasion to inquire the derivation of the slang political phrase, "Rowed up Salt River," and succeeded in discovering it. Formerly there were extensive salt works on the river, a short distance from its mouth.

The laborers employed in them were a set of athletic belligerent fellows, who soon became noted for their achievements in the pugilistic line. Hence it became a common thing among the boatmen on the Ohio, when one of their number was refractory, to say to him, "We'll row you up Salt River," where of course bully salt men would have the handling of him. By a natural figure of speech, the expression was applied to political candidates first, I believe, in the campaign of 1840.

Bayard Taylor.

A BEAUTIFUL AND TRUTHFUL EXTRACT.

We clipped the following beautiful and truthful extract from an exchange, the name of which has escaped our memory. Let it be considered well:

The past is secure. It is unalterable. The seal of eternity is upon it. The wisdom which it has displayed cannot be obscured; neither can it be debased by human folly or human infirmity. The future is that which may well awaken the most earnest solicitude, both for the virtue and the permanence of our Republic. The fate of other Republics, their rise, their progress, their decline and their fall, are written but too legibly on the pages of history, if indeed they were not continually before us in the startling fragments of their ruins.

They have perished, and perished by their own hands. Prosperity enervated them, corruption debased them, and a venal populace consummated their destruction. They have sometimes been cheated out of their liberties by servile demagogues; sometimes betrayed into a surrender of them by false patriots. They have disregarded the warning voice of their best statesmen, and have persecuted and driven from office their best friends. They have reverenced power more in its high abuses and summary movements, than in its calm and constitutional energy. They have surrendered to faction what belonged to the country. Patronage and party; the triumph of a leader, and the discontents of a day, have out weighed all solid principles and institutions of government.

Such are the melancholy lessons of the past history of the republics, down to our own. Let the history of the Grecian and Italian States warn us of out danger.—Let the American youth never forget that they possess a noble inheritance, bought by the toils and sufferings, and blood of their ancestors, and capable, if wisely improved and faithfully guarded, of transmitting to their latest posterity all the substantial blessings of life, the peaceful enjoyment of liberty, property, religion, and endependence. The structure has been erected by architects of consummate skill and fidelity; its arrangements are full of wisdom and order; its foundations solid, and its defences are impregnable from without. It has been reared from immortality, if the work of man may justly aspire to such a title. It may, nevertheless, perish in on hour by the folly, or corruption, or negligence of its only keepers. The People Republics are created by the virtue, public spirit, and intelligence of the citizens. They fall when the wise are banished from the public councils, because they dare to be honest, and the profligate are rewarded because they flatter the people in order to betray them.

HARD TIMES AHEAD.

There appear to be hard times ahead. According to the European correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, Europe is in a starving condition. The crops of breadstuffs, he says, have been deficient everywhere, and it is probably with a view of keeping prices down that the Bank of England has enhanced its discount first from 3½ to 4 per cent., then to 4 1-2, and more recently from 41-2 to 5 per cent., while in financial cireles it is pretty well understood that a further rise from 5 to 5½ per cent. may be expected. In Croatia and Transylvania, which supply Austria; throughout all Hungary, and in the Danubian principalities, the crops are considerably below an average.—The war has damaged the crops in Southern Russia, and the allies in the Sea of Azoff have destroyed an immense amount of breadstuffs and provisions.—Throughout Prussia the crops have been deficient, and the Government, it is said, proposes to buy, for five millions of *Rix Thalers*, breadstuffs, directly in America. The corporate authorities of Frankfort and Hamburg propose to make purchases to provide for the poor during the ensuing winter. Several States of the Zollverein have already prohibited the export of grains, not only to foreign States, but from one State of the Verein to another. Finally, the correspondent adds that, according to some elaborate statistics lying before him, and which would fill one or two columns of the Ledger France will need no less than ninety six million of francs worth of breadstuffs, all of which the *Moniteur* the official of the government, in a late number, assured its readers, will have to be procured from the United States. The first crop of potatoes in Europe has not been seriously damaged, and there are still plenty of green vegetables there, but, asks the writer, if, notwithstandig this, such precautions are taken for the future, what will be the case in middle of winter, when these sources of nourishment have disappeared or diminished?

Every country in the world appears to be looking out for itself but the United States. We are expected to feed the whole of creation, and perhaps starve ourselves. The prospects of famine prices is again before us. God help our own poor! Must they, in a land of plenty, be compelled to suffer and perish, while foreign nations grow fat upon our harvest? Can nothing be done to secure to our own people, at reasonable prices, the fruits of their own soil?

THE PEN AND THE SWORD.

No country recognises to a greater extent the fact that the pen is mightier than the sword, than the United States. Upon our extreme frontiers, among hostile Indians, the printing press is found, and when our armies invaded Mexico, the printer was as necessary an arm of the public service, as the flying artillery, sappers, miners, or Texan ranger. By this means our people have been kept better informed of army operations than any other belligerent nation, and the English press acknowledges the fact. Speaking of "Military Literature"—the chronicles of the camp and the control of the pen over the achievements, of the sword, the London *Athenæum* makes a concession and contrast by saying:—"American papers are remarking on the absence of all literary effort in the Crimea, and are therein—very much to their own glory—a characteristic difference between the surrounding of an American [illegible] of an English army. The contrast is not to our credit.—The self laudation is not to our credit. Our readers know that when the Yankees marched into Mexico they carried with them a printing press, and published a newspaper along the line of invasion.—Across praries, through dangerous passes, over mountain ranges, sometimes on mules, often on men's shoulders, occasionally in waggons—traveled press, paper, type and ink—editors, contributors, and pressmen—fighting, foraging, writing, working onward. Infinite were the uses of the press. It carried orders through the camp. Every morning the soldier read in it the story of the previous day. It anticipated the gazettes. It disseminated orders of the day; it perpetuated the gossip of the camp; reflected public opinion in the army; made known every want, supplied every information; exercised, inspired, and animated every heart. Had the Ameticans been in the Crimea, they would have had daily papers at Balaklava, Eupatoria, Yenikale, and Constantinople; and these papers reflecting the humors, incidents, and life of the camp—would have ranked among the best historical documents on the war. As it is, our soldiers in the Crimea are indebted to the London journals for authentic information of what occurs in the camp itself, and within a mile or two of their own tents. Jonathan is far ahead of use in some respects."

THE MIND AND THE STOMACH—Dr Nott, recently, in some remarks to the junior class at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., stated, that many years ago, when the students went to take their meals together in the subterranean portico of the South College, he was one day in the midst of an interesting lecture when the breakfast bell rang, and symptoms of uneasiness were very evident among the class. Stopping in his lecture he remarked, that "all who thought more of eating than of knowledge might leave." All left with the exception of two; one of them was Dr. Cuyler, of Philadelphia, and the other the late John C. Spencer.

DEEP TILLAGE.

Deep plowing turns the drought itself to good account, and renders mulching and irrigation comparatively needless, or, if used, more efficatious. During a dry spell and in trenched ground, roots strike deeper in search of food and moisture, become more extensively ramified, and sooner find the rich loam and manure intermingled deeply with the soil. The leaching process, as it is called. is reversed, and takes place upwards more than at any other time, or, in some scientific phrase, capillary attraction is increased. As each particle of moisture is evaporated from the surface, it is succeeded by another, and the whole soil is filled with the ascending moisture and gases, which are appropriated by the numerous rootlets as they have need.

The wet season is also a blessing to the deep cultivator. The more rain, the more heat, ammonia, carbonic acid and other organic elements are left in the soil as it descends. As each drop filters through, it is succeeded by another, or by air, both essential to vegetation, and to dissolve, act on or combine with the inorganic elements of the soil. As the water drains off, air is sure to follow, and this is the proper mode of its circulation.—Each is also generally at a higher temperature than the undrained land, and the warmth of the under soil is therefore relatively increased. The farmer often objects to this waste of water, and would retain it for a dry time! The trenched and porous soil holds water like a sponge, notwithstanding the drainage. It retains or can command enough for the wants of vegetation. But let us see the operation on the undrained land.

The farmer often speaks of his "cold, wet land." No variety of soil, in any location, is of itself colder than another.—The very water, which trenching, draining, &c., allows to pass off, after imparting its virtues to the soil, if retained on or near the surface by hard, impervious subsoil, becomes itself, by its change, the source of coldness complained of. Instead of running off it evaporates, and by this process abstracts a great quantity of heat from the soil and surrounding atmosphere. The evaporation of a pound of water requires about 1,000 degrees of heat—some authors stating it at less and others more; or it reduces one hundred of air 45 degrees. This is reversing the experiment of Professor Johnson, in Espy's "Book of Storms," where he says, "a pound of vapor, (condensed to water,) would heat one hundred pounds of air about 55 degrees." The ground, to a considerable depth, is warmer by many degrees, where the rain is drained off, instead of being allowed to accumulate and evaporate. Hence this enormous loss of valuable stimulus to vegetation.

The chilling and deadly process of evaporation is going on to excess from the time frost comes out of the ground in the spring, till freezing again occurs. At this period, the undrained land having the most water to freeze, becomes the warmest, say in December, when of no value in vegetation, but rather an injury. For once, forsooth, the undrained land is warmer than the drained! But for this excess of heat in winter, this kind of land must pay dearly in the early spring.—How is all this? inquires the farmer.—Simply because water in congealing to either ice or snow, has its capacity for heat lessened about one-ninth, and this excess is given off to surrounding bodies: or, in other words, its latent heat is set free.—On the other hand, ice or frost, as it is called, in the ground, in melting, demands back this same heat at the rate of from one-eight to one ninth of 1,000 degrees for every pound melted; and under the surface it does not obtain all this directly from the sun, but through the soil; therefore the more water the colder and longer cold will be the land in the spring. Now, let the agriculturist go to work and make this "cold, wet, heavy land" of his, the very best he has for any product, trees, vegetables, grains or grasses.

Dr. KELLEY.

THE CHILD OF RICH PARENTS.—Nestling amid eider down, and half buried in rich folds of costly lace, it needs no second glance to tell that there the child of the wealthy slumbers—one that even the winds of heaven are not allowed to visit roughly. Let it but moan, and anxions eyes are bent upon it: let its cheeks be paler than usual, and there is the rumble of the carriage at the door, and the ever ready physician is in the room, who wisely prescribes something perfectly harmless, pockets his fee, and smiles at the folly of wealthy mothers. Then nurses move on tip-toe, servants speak with abated breath, and kind inquiries are made every hour; for thousands hang on the frail tenure of that life, vast estate and immense funds, which, when you hear of, make you doubt whether all this anxiety arises from excess of love, or whether or not interest most predominates after all, excepting in the breast of the young mother. When it is really ill, she forgets all about her rank, wealth and station; for the same feelling that thrilled in the heart of Eve when little Able moaned on her knee, has descended to all her daughters without distinction. Her fear is, that the Angel of death is watching to carry off her little one, to fill up a childish choir in heaven—that one of those messengers, who at His high bidding,

Ever post o'er sea and land,

has come to number it among those who ever kneel and veil their faces with their wings. Shall it exchange that warm resting place for a little mound of earth, where the daisies blow and the sun beams beat, and the silver-footed showers fall silently? O, it would not hear the speckled lark singing aloft like an angel a heaven's gate nor the golden band bee murmuring amid the tufts of the white and crimsoned clover, but with its little hands folded meekly on its little breast, and those now warm rosy lips cold, O, how cold! would ever sleep there silently—silently as the dew on the flowers above its grave, as the monumental stone on which her pretty name would be carved. And yet, the great blue eye of heaven that looketh down upon us all, would ever be watching here—ay, there is some comfort; and beyond the dark doors of the grave, lies a bright mustering ground, and there when the trumpet sounds, they will meet to part no more.

The Frontier News states that Doctor Somers, of Virginia, was on his way to Kansas with several other gentlemen, to make arrangements for the location of one thousand persons who purpose emigrating from Eastern Virginia this fall, sixty families deing from Richmond thirty from Staunton, fifty from Rappahannock and the remainder from the same neighborhood. It is also announced that large emigratiou is expected from the Western portion of Virginia next spring. Lots at Lecompton, the new seat of government were selling quite high, and it was said that within the next twelve months about three hundred buildings will be erected there.

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF LOAFERS.—Different nations have different kinds of loafers The Italian spends his time in sleeping; the Turkish lofeare in dreaming; the Spanish in praying; the French, in laughing; the English n swearing; the Russian in gambling; the Hungarian, in smoking; the German, in drinking; and the American in talking politics.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

In Peace, protect; in War, defend.

Tuesday Nov. 20, 1855.

SALISBURY.

CITY AGENCIES.—D. M. ZIMMERMAN, Esq. of Philadelphia, and W. S. LAWTON &Co., of Charleston, are our authorized Agents for those Cities, and are empowered to receive Subscriptions and to contract for Advertisements for the REPUBLICAN BANNER.

INFORMATION WANTED

Of the heirs of John Summers, who served in the North Carolina line of the Revolutionary War. Address

HELPER & BROTHER.
Salisbury, N. C.

Nov. 6, 1855. 22—3t.

READ the new advertisements in this paper. Especially would we commend to the favorable consideration of the public the advertisement of the SMITH HOUSE. We know Mr. Smith well and know further that he is a hospitable and entertaining landlord, and keeps a most excellent house. This hotel is most eligibly located in the heart of the business portion of town.

When you visit Concord be sure and "haul up" at the Smith House.

We regret this advertisement was not sooner inserted as it was accidently overlooked.

THE Office of the Raleigh Star is for sale on account of the Editor wishing to change his business. The tri-weekly has been discontinued.

MR. COOKE in the last Southern Weekly Post gives notice that after the next issue he will discontinue that paper as he wishes to give his whole attention to the publication of the *Carolina Cultivator*, the last number of which is before us. This is a most valuable agricultural journal and should be in the hands of every farmer.

ARATOR.—We have received the last number of this excellent journal. Its handsome appearance betokens its healthy existence. We wish it long life. Price $1. Address T. J. Lemay Raleigh N. C.

'You can't make a WHITE man of an Irishman.'

A. J. STEADMAN, A DISAPPOINTED OFFICE SEEKER.

Ah indeed! and when did the utterer of this foul-mouthed slander become so wise, so "white?" When did *he* learn his superiority over so many of that class of people whom he denounces by whole sale? What Sir Oracle puts such words into *his* mouth? Can't make a *white* man of an Irishman! Why, man o' live, *who* fills so many of the offices politic and ecclesiastical of our country? Irishmen—Who raised them to such station? *"white"* men. Who together with many noble Americans fought in the late war with Mexico and resisted the encroachment of a hostile power? Irishmen. In God's name, man, tell us who have spent their blood in defence of our own blessed country—and they not "to the manor born!" Irishmen. We fear that the heart of such men who would utter such a virulent denunciation against a whole race of people—thousands of whom do honor to the land of their adoption is not as "white" as it should be whatever the color of his skin. We could particularize and name, were it necessary, many important Irish characters to whom the patriot's homage has been paid by purer characters than ANDREW JACKSON STEADMAN.

ALL RIGHT!

Louisiana and Mississippi have lately spoken in thunder tones against dark lanternism. In Mississippi the Democrats have elected their candidates for Governor and other State Offices and the entire delegation to Congress. In Louisiana three Democrats and ONE K. N. have been elected. Hunt has been defeated! Good! Ned Buntline will have to take his bantling and nurse it in the bosom of Northern corruption whence it sprung. It can never flourish in the "sunny South."

Kentucky is alone in her glory. Long may she remain so!

THE *University Magazine* for November has been received

The last *Milton Chronicle* states that Joseph Williams, now in Roxborough jail, under conviction for the murder of his father, is to be hanged on *Monday* the 24th of December.

WE have seen a skeleton of the Map of North Carolina by W. D. Cooke Esq., and can say, as it is, it is by far the most complete of any map of this State we have seen. Every County is laid down with carefully and correctly surveyed boundaries, each county seat and every Post Office marked down in their proper places. We hope every family, especially every teacher of youth will possess a copy of this truly valuable map. Mr. C. informs us that he will soon place it in the hands of the engraver, and that it will be ready for delivery early next year.

THE Know Nothing Party is rapidly approaching its end; not so *slowly*, as Pat says, but as "*surely* as the intrepid march of a jackass to a peck of oats." Peace to its manes!

Murder.—We learn that a negro man belonging to Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Pittsboro' N. C., was killed by another negro, belonging to D.r Hall, on Friday last. An altercation arose at a corn shucking, and after some words a stab was inflicted which produced death in a few hours. The murderer was committed to jail.

THE *Greensboro' Patriot* of the 16th inst. contains a precious *morceau* over the signature of "W" which exhibits the determination of *some* to oppose the Western Extension at all hazards. Read the following:

"When I read the horrible sacrifice of life, which occured a few days ago on the Pacific Railroad, arising from a want of experience and skill of the Engineer who built it, and constructed its bridge, the error of the Directors of the Western Extension in discharging Col. Walter Gwynn, the most faithful, experienced and scientific Engineer in the Union, was forcibly and painfully brought to my mind."

This is a bold and graceless insinuation that Mr. Turner is incompetent, that should "horrible sacrifice of life" occur it will be all owing to [illegible]. We would ask "W" how many accidents not involving great loss of life at least [illegible] loss of property have occurred on the [illegible] Road—immediately under the supervision of Mr. Gwynn. The same paper in which "W's" communication appears contains an account of a collision, and that too, under the eyes of the Chief Engineer. So fudge to such a conclusion.

Discharged "Col. Walter Gwynn!" When, where, by whom? New idea. We have yet to learn that the gentleman ever was an official on this Road. "W" talks as if Col. Gwynn had a bill of sale of this road and of course was chief Engineer whether elected or not.—So the word "discharge" would leave us to infer. Such is not the case however.

But he continues "I find that the public journals are beginning to complain that things are now so managed as to put our public works under the control of Democrats, who, although now Internal Improvement men, as a party, are eleventh hour men. Whilst this is true, still I attach no blame to the Governor, for this blunder of those into whose hands is committed the destiny of this great work."

This sentence smells strongly of whiggery and is undeserving of notice; the low flung insinuation against the Democratic Party and the Governor of the State shows the corrupt demagogueism of the writer. The "work" is committed into good hands and its "destiny" is cheering.

"Col. Gwynn had taken and manifested great interest, anxiety and concern for its success."

Vell vot ov it! That does not give him a conveyance of the interest of the road either by inheritance or merit.

"To complete the survey and to enable him to make his very able Report to the Legislature, which contributed as much if not more than any thing else to give favor to it in the eyes of legislators from all section, he advanced and became personally responsible for more than seven thousand dollars."

This is false, we have authority to say, in general and false in detail. Col. Gwynn never did "advance and become personally responsible" for any amount whatever in order "to complete the survey," This was denied in our columns. We hope that we shall hear no more under handed attacks on the Directors of this road as we take this to be. They are as fully able to judge their own interest as "W," and are, no doubt, as competent to take care of themselve as the gentleman can for them.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON WASHINGTON.—Senator Seward, in his Buffalo speech, spoke of the United States as "the Republic delivered by La Fayette, organized by Hamilton, and consolidated by Washington."

It has generally been affirmed that Washington delivered and organized the Republic and through the action of the people in ratifying the constitution, the country became consolidated. The hatred of the fusionists towards the Father of his Country is self-apparent in the above. Washington was a slaveholder, and this fact in their estimation more than neutralizes his services to his country.—*Albany Argus.*

HORRORS OF WAR.—Within a radius of five miles arouud Sebastopol, it is supposed that more blood has been spilt, more lives sacrificed, and more misery inflicted, within a year, than on any other equal extent of the earth's surface in the same time since the days of Noah's flood.

AWFUL CRIMINALITY.—Some wretches recently formed the following plan of blowing up a passenger train on the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad: The plan was to sink a joint of stove-pipe filled with powder and stopped up at the end, under the track—to have a train of powder leading from the mine several yards alongside of the track, mixed with percussion caps, so that when the locomotive crushed and ignited the caps, and fired the train of powder, the passenger car would be directly over the mine, and suffer a destructive explosion.

Not so Rich as Supposed.—A statement in the papers make the Rothchilds worth $700,000,000 in money and capital, and $300,000,000 in real estate. The National Intelligencer says this is absurd; that their aggregate wealth is only $200,000,000 of frances or about $40,000,000. Some difference, if is true, but still leaving them enough to make them feel in comfortable circumstances.

DAMAGES.

In the case of Dr. F. L. Zemp, of Camden, *vs.* the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, tried at Sumterville this week, the Jury assessed the damages at $10,000. Dr. Zemp lost a leg from the accident and received injuries.

The case excited much interest and the Court was attended by the ladies. Col. Chesnut, Mr. Caston and Mr. Spain appeared for the plaintiff, and Col. Moses, Mr. Haynesworth and Mr. Green contra.—*Daily Carolinian.*

Horrible Affair.—On Sunday, 4th instant, a quarrel took place between a man, named Daniel Boone, of Edgefield District, S. C., and his son Basil M. Boone, in the course of which the young man shot his father fatally, with a load of buck-shot and then killed himself in the same manner.

From the South Carolinian.

Remarks of P. A. Browne, Esq., *Of Philadelphia, on Wool and Hair, before the State Agricultural Society Nov.* 14, 1855.

Mr. Browne said that for seven years he had been engaged in the critical examination of Hair and Wool from all parts of the world—that whereever any pretension was made to raising sheep, he had procured specimens of their wool—that his collection was very extensive.—He has sent to London for exhibition specimens of wool from every State in our Union.

We import from 18 to 20,000,000 lbs. of wool annually, instead of exporting three or four times as much. We can raise it, as we have no lack of territory, and the United States are capable of sustaining the best breeds of sheep in the world. The finest wool for cloth is brought from Saxony, Prussian Silesia and Hungary, from sheep originally from Spain, which have been there improved so as to surpass the Merino. He received from the King of Saxony a large collection of wools, and also from the King of Prussia, which certainly must be of the finest qualities, or they would not have been sent. He had examined them very carefully with the microscope and micrometer, and as to elasticity, &c., and he announced, without fear of condradiction, that we could raise finer wool in this country. He exhibited a specimen of Saxon wool, raised in Alleghany county, which measured 1 25-100, while the finest from Saxony did not exceed 2,186 of an inch. In proportion to the number of strands is the strength of the wool, as of a cable, and the finer the wool, of course the stronger and better suited for cloth.—It is then cheaper to raise fine wool than coarse. The Saxon sheep, when carried to England, dies, while in our country it thrives and bears a finer wool.

He stated that his experiments had satisfied him that there are two kinds of wool—one which is true *wool*, the other *hair*. The distinction is well marked and very important. Hair comes out from the dermis at an acute angle, wool at a right angle. All hair is either straight or curly—wool is twisted with a spiral twist.

Hair has been always defined a hollow cylinder, filled with pith or marrow—this is a mistake, it is no such thing. It is a shaft with rounded scales fewer and adhering closely in hair, while in wool it is a shaft with more numerous scales pointed and covering it more closely, which enables it to full, felt or shrink—hair does not felt.

For fine goods as broadcloth to have elasticity, seek a fleece that will felt and shrink, for carpets or flannel take that which will not, hair. But if you want to raise sheep for wool, keep up the distinct breed—cross the families of the same species, but do not cross a hairy sheep or goat upon a wolly one—if you want the hairy, keep that also distinct. If you mix them, you have wool or hair in the progeny of the first cross, which may be prosperous, but after that every thing is uncertain. The law of hybridity proves that hybrids partake more either of one parent or the other, and never return to the original of either—if they appear to do so, the blood will show in some future generation. You find hair and wool on the back of the sheep, but not a mixed product. So in the human race, you have hair in the Caucasian, and Mongrel race, while in the negro you have wool. In the mulatto you have either kinds of hair or wool, but mongrel amalgamated product.

In the shaft of hair if the fibres be the same all round, as in a cylinder, expansion and contraction are equable, and straight hair is the result, as in the aboriginal American; in this race the section of a hair is circular. In the white race you have it elliptical from two flattened sides, and the fibres differing, contraction is irregular, and a wiry or curling tendency is the result. In the wool of the negro or of the sheep, still more flattened, the tendency is to a twist or spiral curl. The section of wool presents an excentrical ellipse.

Mr. Browne said he believed the United States must become a sheep raising country—that England had been supplied with fine wools from Saxony—their Southdown sheep did not furnish them with a fleece fine enough. They had been supplied from Silesia and Saxony, but Europe was now over-run with soldiers and would be. They say they will be supplied from Australia, but gold diggers are taking the place of sheep, which are killed to supply them. Sheep tenders are there demanding £80, where they formerly received £20, and sheep raising will be sacrificed to gold. England must look to the United States, and we must prepare and be ready—they laugh at us, but they buy our cotton, they cannot do without it—let them laugh, and let us sell them wool too.

Mr. Browne impressed earnestly his views to encourage sheep raising—if we would improve the country, breed sheep—if we would advance arts and manufactures, raise sheep. Select the best breeds—for broadcloths, Saxon above tide water, far from the ocean; for flannels and coarser woolens, on tide water, as near as you please, the Cotswold or Leicester are the best.

Mr. Browne was listened to with great interest, and there was much anxiety to hear him on the influence of climate upon sheep, but the hour was late, and some of the members had made arrangements to leave in the afternoon train.

The Election in New Orleans.

As we are, in no sense of the phrase, confidence people, that is, people who cannot be brought by any possible amount of proof to believe a thing is to happen, however clearly it is indicated to occur, the result of the election yesterday cannot surprise us. Long before it came off at the street corners, market stalls, and bar-rooms of our city, it was openly proclaimed to be the determination of the Know Nothings to carry the election, at whatever cost of blood or violence; and the course of the journals in their interest, at least the few which were ready to justify illegal acts, or any other proceedings that promised them success, left us no ground to anticipate a fair judgment in regard to the principles and conduct of the most dangerous party that ever sought, by illegal means and violence, to obtain power in this republic.

Although ruffians were imported from Memphis and intermediate river towns, and a gang also came over from Mobile to aid their brethren on this occasion to shed blood, destroy property, violate the laws, and render republican government a ridiculous farce, all these auxiliary supports were deemed insufficient to secure a triumph here and recourse was had to the breaking of the ballot boxes of two precincts, where it was well known a strong Democratic vote was polled; the lawless men who perpetrated the acts well knowing from past experience that they had nothing to fear, past experience having satisfied them that the laws are only intended to be executed against respectable poverty or unfriended foreigners.

Our readers at a distance will understand how desperate the affairs of the Know Nothings must be, when, not satisfied with appointing two out of three of the inspectors of election belonging to their own order—thus securing the rejection of every vote upon any pretext they might set up—with having their own emissaries in charge of every thing, and crowds of bullies to support them at a given signal, they still had to resort to the grossest violations of the law, in rejecting, as illegal; the certificates of naturalization issued by our Courts, in obstructing voters by violence, and, finally, by a crowning act of glory; destroying the ballot boxes in precincts well known to be strongly Democratic. Away from New Orleans, people will be apt to inquire whether there really exists a city government in New Orleans; whether there is a Mayor, Sheriff, or police; or a population separate and distinct from the lawless and turbulent.

Of the blood that his been shed, or the violence committed, it is useless to speak. There is no avenging power in the community, as we have heretofore, with mortification, humiliation and disgust, been compelled to record, and provided the lawless, of whatever creed or nation, proclaim themselves native born, they may use the pistol and the stiletto at pleasure.

Whether any preparations were made by the Democratic party to secure the votes of its members, or to protect them from outrage while in the peaceful exercise of their electoral rights, as was previously somewhat ostentatiously announced, we cannot say; but certainly there did not appear to be any, the arrangements all being in the hands of the party who had two out of three of the inspectors; who assumed to say what record of our courts is good, what worthless; and who, in a word, were determined to carry the election at whatsoever cost for blood or sacrifice of order.

True Delta.

THE ELECTION NORTH.

The *National Intelligencer* thus speaks of the late election in Massachusetts and New York:

In Massachusetts, where for the first time a plurality of votes has been allowed to decide an election, the Know Nothings have maintained their ascendency—not, as will be seen, because their opponents could not be united upon a single ticket. But this quadrangular contest has disclosed one important fact—that the regular anti-slavery party are in a decided minority, and are likely so to remain; for they never had a better opportunity for exciting the prejudices and inflaming the passions of unreflecting men than has been recently afforded them. It may be also mentioned, as a matter of some significance, that Gov. Gardner has been elected, not only without the aid of the ultra anti slavery portion of his party, but in opposition to them. "The election last year," says the Boston Courier, "was no evidence of his personal popularity or political estimation, while this year he has met those who deserted him to fuse with his enemies, and has prostrated the whole party of amalgamation and sectionalism in the State. Besides electing their candidates for Governor and other State officers, the Know Nothings have elected a large majority in both branches of the State Legislature.

It is a gratifying circumstance that the results of the election in New York, like those in the State of Massachusetts, encourage the belief that no merely sectional organization can acquire ascendency in the North. We may concede all that the Albany Argus claims as to the "universal opinion of men of all parties," on the abstract question of slavery, but this can never be made a paramount enduring basis of organization, especially on the sectional grounds taken by the leaders of the so-called Republican party. The great body of the people have an invincible attachment to the American Union, and estimate it above all other considerations.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The gentlemen composing this committee are requested to meet at the National Hotel, in Washington city, on Tuesday, the 8th day of January next, at 12 o'clock M. The committee, as constituted by the last Democratic National Convention, consists of the following gentlemen:

Maine—Hastings Strickland.
New Hampshire—C. G. Atherton.
Vermont—David A. Smally.
Massachusetts—B. F. Hallet.
Rhode Island—Welcome C. Sayles.
Connecticut—James T. Pratt.
New York—John P. Beekman.
New Jersey—Joseph C. Potts.
Pennsylvania—James Campbell.
Delaware—George R. Riddle.
Maryland—Robert M. McLane.
Virginia—William H. Clark.
North Carolina—Warren Winslow.
Georgia—S. T. Baily.
Alabama—Edward C. Betts.
Mississippi—S. R. Adams.
Louisiana—A. G. Penn.
Ohio—Alfred P. Edgerton.
Kentucky—Francis P. Stone.
Tennessee—George W. Jones.
Indiana—Alexander F. Morrison.
Illinois—Isaac Cook.
Missouri—Ferdinand Kennett.
Arkansas—N. B. Burrow.
Michigan—T. T. Brodhead.
Florida—Thomas Baltzell.
Texas—James W. Scott.
Iowa—Joseph C. K. Napp.
Wisconsin—Benj. L. Henning.
California—William M. Gwin.

The above call has been inserted at the request of Hon. George Read Riddle, of Delaware, whose letter upon the subject is as follows:

WILMINGTON, (Del.,) Oct 29, 1855.

To the Editor of the Union:

SIR: As the Democratic National Committee have hererofore assembled early in the month of January preceeding the presidential election, I thought it proper, as an old member, to address those whose post offices were by me known, (embracing a majority,) and from their replies authorize you to announce that said committee will meet at the National Hotel, Washington, D. C., on Monday, the 8th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, M.

Please publish the call upon receipt of this, that it may reach the distant members in time for them to attend the meeting; and oblige you obedient servant,

GEORGE READ RIDDLE.
Member of Committee for Deleware.

ENGLISH POLICY.

The arts of England in these latter times are more successful than her arms. Whilst her soldiers in the East add no lustre to her historic renown, her diplomacy in the West seems about to achieve a triumph which will retrieve the greatest blunder of her career as an empire—that unjust and oppressive policy which deprived her of America. We lately published an extract from the letter of an intelligent American gentleman abroad to the National Intelligencer, setting forth that the opinion is freely expressed in England and on the continent that there will be a grand blow up at the next session of Congress, which will be followed in one or two years by the dissolution of the Union, and that then England will take the Sonth under her protection. Here, we have in few words, the whole policy which we have always contended, governed the counsels of England in relation to this country. Ascertain what are the interests of a a nation and it is not difficult to discover her principles of action. It is the interest of England to get rid of that formidable commercial and manufacturing rival, the United States, and, unable to conquer her by arms, she has used the subject of abolition to distract and divide our people, so that we may ultimately fall a prey to our own dissensions. The abolition of the North is urged on by British influence and money, and, should it ever accomplish its foul work, and bring about a dissolution of the Union, it will just as surely find England siding with the South, without whose cotton she could exist, as the sun will rise to-morrow morning. The miserable New England dupes are courting destruction.

Richmond Dispatch.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER PACIFIC. One Week Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

The steamer Pacific has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of Nov. 3.

Great excitement, amounting nearly to a panic, prevailed throughout England in regard to a war with the United States. Extras were even issued announcing that the American Minister had demanded his passports, but on the night of the 2d Mr. Buchanan telegraphed to Dr. Hunter, the Liverpool agent of the New York Associated Press, that the rumor was entirely without foundation.

The excitement regarding a war with the United States was produced by a series of malicious articles in the London Times, exaggerated by the provincial press. Energetic remonstrances had been sent to the government against involving the country in a disastrous war.

There was nothing important from the seat of war. Both armies were preparing to go into winter quarters.

The allies had retired to their former posititions in the Crimea, on account of a threatened attack from the Russians. It was, however, unlikely that any further operations would take place this year.

Gen. Codrington has been appointed to the command of the English forces.

Owing to the false rumor mentioned above, cotton had advanced 1-4d, with sales during the week of 65,000 bales.—Lower and middling grades of cotton had advanced most. Fair uplands had advanced 1-8d., and fair Mobile and Orleans were unchanged. Sales for export and speculation 15,500 bales.

Manchester advices were more favorable.

Breadstuffs were slightly lower.—Wheat had declined 2d. Corn firm—white 45s. 6d.; yellow 44s.; mixed 43s. 6d. Canal flour 42s.; Ohio 44s. to 44s. 6d. Sugars active and advancing.

Money market unchanged. The bullion in the Bank had increased £85,000.

Consols 88 to 88 1-2. American stocks were easier.

TRAGIC AFFIAR AT RICHMOND.—About three o'clock on Friday morning, the store of Henry Lecock, in Richmond, Va., was discovered to be on fire. A neighbor on reaching the premises found Mr. L. lying insensible at his door, with a terrible wound on his forehead, apparently inflicted with an axe. On examination it was found that his skull was almost entirely split open. He was still alive on Friday evening, but was unable to give any account of the affair. The villian who committed the deed afterwards set the store on fire, and it was totally consumed.

PORTRAIT OF SEWARD. A New York paper in an off-hand sermon gives the following striking portrait of Senator Seward:

Then thais the polittikle cobbler, goin' round like a roaring green bay jackass seekin where he may humbug somebody. He's all the colors of the rainbowl, and more changeable than the Camelia Joponniky. He is a whig and anti-whig—and know nothin' and anti-know nothin'—fur furriners and agin furriners, fur every boddy and agin every boddy but agin every boddy, but principally a long headed, woolly headed, rantin', ravin, niggerist and abolitionist and disunionist—for he played on a harp of a thousand strings—sperrits of just men made perfeck,'

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

We learn that a collision took place between two freight trains, about 16 miles west of Raleigh, on the N. C. Railroad, on Tuesday night last, by which the engines were smashed to pieces, and by which, we regret to learn that Dr. D. A. Montgomery, of Alamance, got his arm broken, and another gentleman, whose name we did not learn, was greatly injured. We have heard no further particulars of the accident, only that it was caused by gross carelessness.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

THE EFFECTS OF FEAR.—The extraordinary power exerted by fear over the human mind was exhibited in Vienna in a remarkable manner, a few days ago, Dr. F——, an eminent physician of Vienna, obtained leave from the local authorities to try his experiment upon the person of a prisoner who had been condemned to death. Accordingly, an offer was made to the individual in question, holding out the promise of the remission of his punishment, if he would consent to pass the night in the bed of a patient who four hours previously had been carried off by cholera. The prisoner consented and was put to bed and after the expiration three hours; or less, he was seized with violent vomiting and all the attendant symptoms of cholera. He was attended immediately by several physicians, and ultimately, being a man of strong and vigorous constitution, was completely re estaplished. His astonishment was great, when Dr. F——informed him that the bed was perfectly clean and pure, and that no cholera patient had ever lain there.—*Vienna Correspondent of the Morning Post.*

☞ A man, who does not claim to be a judge of swine, says:

"Last spring I bought a little pig from a drove, and he was good for eating, but wouldn't grow much. He got so, after a week or two' that he would eat a large bucket full at a time, and then, like Oliver Twist, call for more. Well, one morning I carried out a water bucket full of dough, and, after he had swallowed it all, I picked up the pig and put him in the same bucket I had fed him from, *and the little cuss didn't fill it half full!*

An old fellow who became weary of his life, thought he might as well commit suicide. bnt he didn't wish to go without forgiving all his enemies. So at the last moment he removed the noose from his neck, saying to himself.—"I never can or will forgive old Noah for letting the copper head snakes get in the ark. They have killed $2000 worth of my cattle, and when he and I meet, there'l be a general muss."

MISSISSPPI ELECTION.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16

Four Democrats and one American have been elected to Congress from Mississippi.

MARYLAND SENATOR.—A Washington correspondent of a New York paper says that the Hon. John P. Kennedy is spoken of as likely to be the successor of Hon. Thos. C. Pratt, as United States Senator for Maryland.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

New Orleans Nov. 13.—The Democratic majority on the State ticket is about 2000.—The Democrats also have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Guano—The Fredericksburg (Va.) Herald says that $300,000 worth of guano is consumed in the district which furnishes wheat and corn to that market. The wheat sales, it says, amounted to $698,000 from which it appears that the cost of guano the present season has been nearly one-half of the wheat sales.

THE VICTORY IN NEW JERSEY,—The democracy of New Jersey achieved a glorious victory at their late election. The State represented in the United States Senate by John R. Thomson and William Wright, who voted for the Nebraska bill in the last Congress. assisted py George Vail and Samuel Lilly, has pronounced in favor of the democratic party by an emphatic majority. Senator Thomson,s letters against knowsnothingism and in favor of the principles of popular soverignty will be recalled by our readers with great pleasure; and the fact that his colleague in the Senate and the whole democratic party of the State haye cordially endorsed the positions thus boldly assumed and is manifested by the result of the late struggle.

Washington Union.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.

Upland and Sea Island Cotton

AND RICE

Factors,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION

Merchants,

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and take Subscriptions, &c.; Paper Factories, Flour Mills, Brown's S. I. Gins, C. Brown & Co's Saw Gins, Lumber Mills. Tobacco Factories, Longworth's Champagne, Spirits Terpentine Distilleries. Also, sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c., at moderate rates.

Nov. 20 24.

JERSEY LANDS!

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, his **Valuable Jersey Plantation**, formerly known as Beard's Mills. Said lands lie in Davidson County, on the waters of Swearing Creek, on the road leading from Salisbury to Fayetteville, one mile from the Yadkin River, and 3 miles from the N. C. Rail Road, containing about

700 Acres,

Four Hundred in woods, and 25 in cultivated Meadows, The land is of excellent quality, adapted to the culture of Cotton, Tobacco and all kinds of Grain, and is in a good state of cultivation, furnished with all necessary buildings, consisting of Dwelling House, Office, Kitchens, Barns, Ice House, &c.; also

Grist and Saw Mill.

The supply of water is sufficient to run two pair of stones and Saw Mill the entire year. To persons wishing to invest in real estate, the present is a rare opportunity. The lands if not disposed of privately, will be offered at PUBLIC SALE ON THE THIRD OF JANUARY 1856.

ORSTON BRADSHAW.

Nov. 20, 1855. 24—4w.

The N.C. Standard and Salisbury Watchman, will copy one month and forward accounts to the Banner Office.

SMITH HOUSE,

CONCORD, N. C.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the Travelling public generally, that he has re-opened and taken charge of the old well-known

"Harris Hotel,"

in this place, under the name of the "SMITH HOUSE," and having thoroughly re-furnished and repaired the establishment, he is now prepared to accommoda'e Regular and Transient Boarders.

He flatters himself that every necessary arrangement has been made to promote the comfort of his guest's. His rooms are comfortable and well furnished, his servants attentive and obedient, and his table constantly supplied with the best of the season, so that his friends shall want no hing to make their sojourn pleasant and agreeable.

His **Stables** are furnished with the best Hostlers, and an abundance of the best Provender.

WM. B. SMITH.

Concord, N. C., Nov. 20, 1855 24—4w.

MARRIAGES.

In in this county, on the 15th inst., by Jesse Thomason, Esq., MR. THOMAS T. GHEEN to MISS MARGARET A. SLOAN.

In Shelby, N. C., on the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. Holmes, MR. A. H. DOUGLASS of Bennetsville, S. C., to MISS C. C. JENNINGS, daughter of Dr. Ed. Jennings, of the former place.

On the 6th inst., at Pioneer Mills, in Cabarrus county, by Rev. P. F. Kistler, MR. MARTIN L. BOST, to MISS ROSETTE CROWELL, all of Cabarrus county.

DEATHS.

In this county, on the 11th inst., MRS. TABITHA RANKIN, wife of John Rankin, in the 80th year of her age. Like a sheaf ripe for the sickle, this aged woman was ripe to be gathered into the granary of Heaven. She leaves an aged husband and several children, and a large number of relatives to mourn their loss—her gain.

COMMERCIAL

Salisbury Market.—Nov. 20, 1855

[CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY W. J. MILLS.]

Apples, (dried)	50 a $	Nails,	6¼ a 7
Bacon,	11 a 12	Oats,	25 a 30
Cotton,	5½ a 7½	Coffee,	14 a 15
Irish Potatoes,	40 a 50	Corn,	45 a50
Sweet do.	50	Butter,	12 a 15
Sugar brown,	10 a 12	Iron,	4 a 5
Do. loaf,	12½ a 13½	Tallow,	12½
Cotton Yarn,	50 a 85	Wheat,	$ 1½a 1½
Salt per sack	$3 a 3½	Molasses	45 a 60
Flour, bbl.	$775 a $8	Eggs,	6½ a8
Feathers, lb.	35 a 37½	Lard,	12 a 14
Chickens per doz.	$1½ a 1½	Peas,	40 a50
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Corn Meal	50 a 60
Whiskey,	45 a 50	Wool,	25 a 30

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 17, 1855

BACON—	13½ a 14	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX-	24 a 25	Cuba,	32 a 40
CANDLES F	18 a 20	Orleans,	35 a 50
Adamanti'e	26 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—	
COFFEE; Rio	12 a 13	Linseed,	85 a 90
Laguira,	13½ a	Tanners',	60 a 70
St Domingo	00 a 00	SALT—	
COTTON—		Liv'p, sack	1 75 a
Fair to good	8½ a 8¾	Alum, bu.	75a
Ordinary,	10 a 10½	SEED—	
DOMESTIC GOODS-		Flaxseed	a 1 25
Bro Sheetin's	7½ a 8	Clover pr lb	12½ a 15
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	SPIRITS—	
FEATHERS-	35 a 40	Pea'h Brandy	1 00 a
FLOUR—		Apple "	60 a 00
Family,	$9 50 a 000	N C Whisk'y	57 a 60
Superfi'e	$9 25 a000	Northern "	55 a 60
Fine,	$9 a 0000	N E Rum,	60 a 65
Scratch'd	8 75	Jam'ca Rum	$2 a 2 00
GRAIN—		Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Corn,	80	Americ'n Gin	75 a 80
Wheat,	150 a 0 00	Holland "	1 50a2 00
Oats,	40 a	SUGAR—	
Peas,	a 75	Loaf,	11 a 12
Rye,	1 10 a	Crushed,	10 a 11
IRON—		St. Croix,	9½ a11
Swed's co. bar,	a 5½	Porto Rico,	8½ a 10
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	N. Orleans,	8 a 8½
English,	4½a	TALLOW—	a 12½
LARD—	11 a 12½	WOOL—	14 a 15
LEAD—	8½ a	BUTTER-plb	20 a 25

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Nov. 2, 1855.

BACON—		COFFEE, per lb.	
Hams,	16½ a 17	Java.	16 a 18
Middlings	15½ a 16	Laguayra	13 a 14
Shoulders	13½ a 15½	Rio	11¾a 13½
Hog round	00 a 16	St Domingo	12 a 14
LARD, N C—	14a 00	COTTON,	8¼a 00
BUTTER—	23 a 28	CORN MEAL,	
CHICKENS-	12 a24	per bush.	1 05 a 00
TURKEYS	1 25a 1 30	FEATHERS,	
SALT—		per lb.	45 a 50
Alum p bu	50 a 60	FISH, per bbl.,	
Liv'rpool s.		Macker'l No 1	a00 00
ground	1 35 a 1 40	do. No 2	a12 00
do. fine	1 70 a 0 00	do No 3	$ 000a0 00
SUGARS—		Herrings,	
Porto Rico	9a 9¼	East	4 50 a 6 00
N. Orleans	5 a 7	FLOUR, per bbl.	
Muscovado	5½ a 7	Canal	13 00 a14 00
Loaf & cru.	9½ a 11	N C br	9¼ a10½
Clarifi'd and		OATS,	00 a 35
Granulated	7½ a 9	BEANS,	000 a 1 40
TALLOW—	12 a 12½	LIQUORS, pr gal	dom.
BEESWAX,	24 a 25	Whiskey	48 a 50
PEA NUTS	1 50 a 1 33	N E Rum	50 a 55
POTATOES	1. $6 p b.	Gin	50 a 55
EGGS, pr doz.	25 a 28	Brandy	50 a 55
CORN,	80 a 0 00	do Apple	75 a 1 00

CHALESTON PRICES CUURENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY W. S. LAWTON & Co.

Factors, Forwarding & Commisson Merchants.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Nov. 16, 1855.

UPLAND COTTON—The sales of this day amount to 1,219 bales at 8¾, and 9¾

RICE—Clean	4¾ to 5⅛c
GRAIN—Red Wheat,	$1 80 $1 92
White do.	$1 95 $1 98
Corn	1 05 a 95
PEAS,	100 a 95
OATS,	50 a 55
FLOUR, per bag	4¼ a 5
do. barrel	9 a 10
BACON, hog round	14 a 14½
TOBACCO, N. C. and Va.	15 a 50
PAPER, Printing, per ream	$2½ a 6
COFFEE, Rio	11½ a 12½
SUGAR, Brown & White	8 a 11
SALT, per sack,	1 20 a 1 25
SEA ISLAND GINS, each	$120 a 150

Will get out 400 to 500 lbs per day. We are agents for these Gins.

Last Call.

I EMBRACE the present opportunity of returning my thanks to the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, for the very liberal support bestowed upon me for the last two years. I must now close my books, and will be very thankful, if all those that are indebted to me will come forward and make payment without delay as indulgence will not be given. Interest will be charged on all accounts, after the first of January of each year.

J. H. HOWARD.

Nov. 13, 1855. 23—tf.

Removal!

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE have removed their Clothing and Tailoring Establishment, from their Old Stand, opposite Murphy, McRoe & Co. to the corner immediately opposite R. & A. Murphy's Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1855. 23—

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between James James, David Wapon and Wm. J. Vestle, has been dissolved, and will not be responsible for any debt contracted in their name after the 15th of Oct.

JAMES JAMES.

By consent of the parties.

Bunker Hill, N. C., Oct. 31, 1855. 23—tf.

A SPLENDID

ASSORTMENT of HATS and CAPS, just receiving by

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.

Salisbury, N. C, Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.

A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and sk-light combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by H. L. ROBARDS.

PERRY DAVIS' Vegetable Pain Killer.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Leb. 20, 1852.

MESSRS. PERRY DAVIS & SON—Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your celebrated Pain Killer in several cases of disease and cholera morbus, within a few years past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering—prompted by the feeling of commou humanity, I most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may suffer from the within named diseases, as a safe and effectual remedy. About four years ago I used it in a case of cholera and i proved an easy and effectual cure, and in many cases of rheumatism and in one case of catarrh; and sometime in December last, six of my children were taken down with the scarlet fever or canker rash, my only medicine was Pain Killer and castor oil—the Pain Killer operating to a charm in cutting the canker, and throwing out the rash, so that in five weeks my family were entirely recovered, with the blessings of a kind Pryvidence, and I do recommend the same as a safe and sure cures for the very dangerous disease of scarlet fever by giving one teaspoonful three times a day, every other day, and every other day castor oil. Yours in haste,

CORNELIUS G. VANDENBURG.

BROOKLYN, Conn., June 15, 1854.

FRIEND DAVIS—Although a stranger to you, I take the liberty of addressing a few lines to you for the purpose of saying a few words in favor of your invaluable medicine. I have used your Pain Killer for a number of years, and for bowel complaint and burns, and in fact for pains of all kinds, I think it pre-eminent. Before I became acquainted with your medicine, I had a violent attack of dysentery, which reduced me very low, in fact my friends tho't I could not live, but by the treatment of a Botanic Physician, the best remedy I then knew, I recovered. Since then I have had several attacks, one very violent about four years ago. I was attacked at three o'clock in the morning and at sun rise I was not able to get off my bed, I sent and got a 25 cent bottle of your Pain Killer, which I commenced taking according to directions, and at 6 o'clock in the evening my bowels were regular, and I was up and moving about, although somewhat weak. I would recommend to all similarly afflicted, to avail themselves of your invaluable medicine.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,

ELMER WILLIAMS.

Thousands of Living Witnesses Certify to their Neighbors from Day to Day, the Wonderful Effects of DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

SANDUSKY CITY, Ohio, Nov. 24, 1848.

Mr. J. N. Harris—Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 28th ultimo is at hand, and in reply will say —We began selling Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and with very little effort on our part; sales were small at first, but as it became known in our community, the demand increased rapidly, far beyond our expectations, and every person that bought it would come after more, and speak of it in the highest terms as a valuable remedy for all those diseases your pamphlet spoke of. From those recommendations we were induced to use it in our own families, and the good effects of the medicine were immediately apparent. We have sold more of the Pain Killer than we ever have since or before of any other medicine in the same length of time; and we do not hesitate to say that it has given better satisfaction to the purchaser than any other article we have ever sold.

Keep a large supply in the West, it is just such a medicine as the people want, and they have already found out that they can cure the fever and ague for twenty five cents. It will cure a cold in one hour—a severe cough in one night—and has proved to be the best medicine in use for a diseased stomach and many other purposes. Yours, &c.,

LOCKWOOD & GRAHAM.

Sold by Dickinson, Comstock & Co., and Warner & Ray, Utica; and Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sold in SALISBURY by SILL & SILL, Agents, also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL, Charlotte and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally.

November, 20, 1855. 9—1y.

DAGUERREOTYPE

LIKENESSES TAKEN

AND

Put up in the Neatest Possible

STYLE BY

Z. S. Coffin,

ALL persons wishing their Likenesses taken in a style which cannot be surpassed in this or any other State, would do well to call at THE ROWAN HOUSE, where I will remain a few days, and will take great pleasure in accommodating any and all persons who may favor me with a call.

I have reduced my prices in order that all, even those in the most humble circumstances, may be enable to secure their likeness.

Fail not to call as a like opportunity may never return.

☞ Full satisfaction given or no remuneration demanded.

I would also say, that if any person or persons have lost a dear relative or friend, have only left one Daugerreotype, can have it copied and secure as many Likenesses from it as desired. I also set Likenesses very neatly in Breast Pins, Finger Rings and all kinds of Lockets.

Instructions given in the Art and Apparatus furnished on very reasonable terms if desired.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1855. 23—tf.

AGENTS! AGENTS! AGENTS!

PERSONS accustomed to procure subscribers for Books, Magazines &c., or get up clubs for newspapers, are requested to send us their names and address, and we will forward them, free of charge, a specimen number of a publication for which they will find ready sale; and we will allow them a commission of 50 per cent, for their sesvices.

J. BRADFORD & BROTHER

No. 3 Courtland st., New York.

Nov. 13. 1855. 2w23

Dr. MILO A. J. ROSEMAN

A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE,

HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his *Professional Services* to the people of the surrounding country.

Rowan Co, Nov 3, 1855. 23—6m.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD,
Raleigh, Nov. 2nd, 1855.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of the net income of said Fund for the year 1855 among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall Distribution to each County, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall Distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same on application to the Treasury Department.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison, Yadkin, Polk, Harnett and Wilson will recieve their portion of the amount distributed from the Counties of which they were respectively formed.

It will be observed that certain amounts are deducted from the portion of School Fund due to Counties having pupils at the N. C. Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, those Counties not having paid the tax for their Pupils to the Public Treasurer of the State, as now required by law.

THOMAS BRAGG,
President Ex-Officio Literary Board.

COUNTIES.	FED. POP.	SPRING DIS.	FALL DIS.	TOTAL DIS.	DEDUCT FOR DEAF & DUMB.	BAL. DUE.
Alamance,	10,166	$1,219 92	$1,219 92	$2,439 84	$150 00	$1,069 92
Alexander,	5,003	600 36	600 36	1,200 72	75 00	1,125 72
Anson,	10,756	1,290 72	1,290 72	2,581 44	75 00	1,215
Ashe,	8,539	1,024 68	1,024 68	2,039 36		
Beaufort,	11,716	1,405 92	1,405 92	2,811 48	75 00	1,33
Bertie,	9,973	1,196 76	1,196 76	2,393 52		
Bladen,	8,024	962 88	962 88	1,925 76		
Brunswick,	5,951	714 12	714 12	1,428 24		
Buncombe,	15,338	1,480 56	1,480 56	2,961 12		
Burke,	6,919	830 28	830 28	1,660 56		
Cabarrus,	8,674	1,040 88	1,040 88	2,081 76		
Caldwell,	5,836	700 32	700 32	1,400 64		
Camden,	5,174	620 88	620 88	1,241 76	75 00	545 88
Carteret,	6,208	744 96	744 96	1,489 92	75 00	669 96
Caswell,	12,161	1,459 32	1,459 32	2,918 64		
Catawba,	8,234	988 08	988 08	1,976 16		
Chatham,	16,055	1,926 60	1,926 60	3,853 20		
Cherokee,	6,703	804 36	804 36	1,608 72		
Chowan,	5,252	630 24	630 24	1,260 48		
Cleveland,	9,607	1,163 64	1,163 64	2,327 28		
Columbus,	5308	636 96	636 96	1,273 92		
Craven,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,958 96		
Cumberland,	17,723	2,126 76	2,126 76	4,273 52	75 00	2,057 76
Currituck,	6,257	750 84	750 84	1,501 68		
Davidson,	14,123	1,604 76	1,604 76	3,389 52	75 00	1,619 76
Davie,	6,998	839 76	839 76	1,679 52		
Duplin,	11,111	1,333 32	1,333 32	2,666 64		
Edgecombe,	13,770	1,652 40	1,652 40	3,304 80	225 00	1,427 40
Forsythe,	10,627	1,275 24	1,275 24	2,550 48		
Franklin,	9,510	1,141 20	1,141 20	1-282 40		
Gaston,	7,228	867 36	876 36	1,734 72	75 00	792 36
Gates,	6,878	825 36	825 36	1,650 72		
Granville,	17,303	2,076 36	2,076 36	4,152 72		
Greene,	5,320	638 52	638 52	1,277 04		
Guilford,	18,480	2,217 60	2,217 60	4,435 20	150 00	2,067 60
Halifax,	13,007	1,560 84	1,560 84	3,121 68		
Harnett,						
Haywood,	6,907	828 84	828 84	1,657 68		
Henderson,	6,883	825 96	825 96	1,651 92		
Hertford,	6,656	798 72	798 72	1,597 44		
Hyde,	6,585	790 20	790 20	1,580 40	75 00	715 20
Iredell,	13,062	1,567 44	1,567 44	3,134 88		
Jackson,						
Johnson,	11,861	1,423 32	1,423 32	2,846 64	75 00	1,348 32
Jones,	3,935	472 20	472 20	944 40		
Lenoir,	6,182	741 84	741 84	1,483 68	75 00	666 84
Lincoln,	6,924	830 88	830 88	1,661 76		
Madison,						
McDowell,	5,741	688 92	688 92	1,377 84		
Macon,	6,169	740 28	740 28	1,480 56		
Martin,	6,961	835 32	835 32	1,670 64		
Mecklenburg,	11,724	1,407 88	1,406 88	2,813 76		
Montgomery,	6,163	739 56	739 56	1,479 12		
Moore,	8,552	1,026 26	1,026 26	2,052 52	150 00	876 24
Nash,	9,034	1,084 08	1,084 08	2,168 16		
New Hanover,	14,236	1,708 32	1,708 32	3,416 64	225 00	1,483 32
Northampton,	10,731	1,287 72	1,287 72	2,575 44		
Onslow,	7,040	844 80	844 80	1 689 60		
Orange;	14,957	1,794 84	1,794 84	3,589 68		
Pasquotank,	7,708	924 96	924 96	1,849 92	75 00	849 96
Perquimans,	6,030	723 60	723 60	1,447 20		
Person,	8,825	1,059 00	1,059 00	2,118 00		
Pitt,	10,745	1,289 40	1,289 40	2,578 80		
Polk,						
Randolph,	15,176	1,821 12	1,821 12	3,642 24	75 00	1,746 12
Richmond,	7,936	952 32	952 32	1,904 64		
Robeson,	11,080	1,329 60	1,329 60	2,659 20		
Rockingham,	12,363	1,483 56	1,483 56	2 967 12		
Rowan,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,959 96		
Rutherford,	12,388	1,486 56	1,486 56	2,973 12		
Sampson,	12,311	1,477 32	1,477 32	2,954 64		
Stanly,	6,348	761 76	761 76	1,523 52		
Stokes,	8,490	1,018 80	1,018 80	2,037 60	75 00	943 80
Surry,	17,643	2,117 16	2,117 16	4,234 32	75 00	2,042 16
Tyrrell,	4,452	534 24	534 24	1,068 48		
Union,	9,258	1,110 96	1,110 96	2,221 92	150 00	960 96
Wake,	21,123	2,534 76	2,534 76	5,069 52	75 00	2,459 76
Warren,	10,366	1,243 92	1,243 92	2,487 84		
Washington,	4,780	573 60	573 60	1,147 20		
Watauga,	3,348	401 76	401 76	803 52		
Wayne,	11,478	1,377 36	1,377 36	2,754 72		
Wilkes,	11,842	1,397 04	1,397 04	2,794 08		
Wilson,						
Yadkin,						
Yancey,	8,068	968 16	968 16	1,937 32		
	752,542	$90,425 04	$90,425 04	$180,850 08		

THE EXCITEMENT

NOT OVER YET.

$25,000 WORTH OF GOODS

TO BE SOLD!

WE are now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, a very large Stock of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries,

Ready-Made Clothing,

Powder, Shot and Lead, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes; a large lot of very Superior Regalia Segars; in fact almost all kinds of Goods, which we are determined to sell, and we here say that we will not be undersold by any other House. Therefore what we say to one we say to all, come, and we will give you more for your money than any body else will.

R. & A. MURPHY.

Salisbury, N. C, Oct. 9, 1855. 19—3m.

P. S. Remember the Sign in large letters MURPHY'S STORE.

Book agents Wanted

TO obtain Subscribers for a Book that will be prized by every Literary and Reading Man as an important NATIONAL WORK.

Being a ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN LITERATURE, embracing personal and critical notices of Authors with passages from their writings, from the earliest period to the present day, by E. A. & G. L. Duyckinck, with more than 300 Potraits of Authors, Views of Colleges and other Literary Institutions, Vignettes of Residences &c., together with more than 400 Autographs.

The Book will be published by Mr. Charles Scribner, New York, in two royal octavo volumes of 1500 pages, printed on superfine paper and new type—will be ready on the 15th of November and SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY AGENTS, subscription PRICE, SEVEN DOLLARS.

A Circular giving full details of discount made to Agents (who will find canvassing for this Book an unusually pleasant and profitable business,) duties required of them &c, will be furnished to persons disposed to engage in the business, by addressing the subscriber, General Agent for the sale of the Work in the States of New York, North and South Carolina and Georgia.

Applicants will please state what district they propose to canvass and whether they have before been engaged in the business.

O. A. ROORBACH.

145 Nassau Street New York.

Oct. 30 1855. 21—7w.

AGUE & FEVER PILLS

AGUE AND FEVER

Positively Cured!

THE

Greatest Remedy ever Discovered

FOR THE CURE OF

AGUE & FEVER!

FOR SALE AT J. H. ENNISS' BOOK STORE,

NO one need be troubled with AGUE and FEVER a single day, if they will use the above Remedy, which has been tried by hundreds of persons without a single case of failure!

PRICE, 50 cents a Box, or two Boxes mailed free of postage for $1.

Salisbury, Oct. 2, 1855. 18—tf.

DAILY STAGE LINE.

THE subscriber would inform the Traveling public, that he is running a daily line of Stages, (except Sunday) from CHERAW, S. C., to Wadesborough, Carolina Female College and Cedar Hill in Anson County, N. C., and a Tri Weekly Line through to Salisbury by the above places, and Center, Albamarle and Gold Hill.

Leave Cheraw Daily, (ecept Sunday) for Wadesborough, Carolina Female College and Cedar Hill, immediately after the arrival of the Cars, say 7 A. M., leave Cedar Hill, daily (except Sunday) 5 A. M., C. F. College 6 A. M. and Wadesborough 9 A. M.

The tri-weekly line to Salisbury will leave Cheraw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A. M. and arrive at Salisbury next day at 4 P. M.

Leave Salisbury same days at 7 A. M., reach Cheraw next day at 2½ P. M.

DAVID CARPENTER, CONTRACTOR.

Oct. 20, 1855. 20—e.o.w4t.

*** Charleston Standard please copy every other week, for four times and forward bill to the subscriber at Cedar Hill, Anson Co., N. C.

D. C.

SANTA ANNA Abdicated!

UPON the strength of which the subscribers, on receiving their most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of

Read-Made Clothing,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods in general

to which the attention of their numerous customers and friends are especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.

MERCHANT TAILORS

Salisbury, N. C, Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Barker

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies that she has received a full supply of Fashions for the Fall and Winter; and also has secured the services of Miss Lizzie Cochrane, a fashionable Dress Maker, out of the popular establishment of Mrs. Dodge & Sister, New York. She now feels herself prepared to fill any order whatever, She is in regular receipt of the monthly Fashions, and respectfully solicits the Ladies to call and see her Fashions, examine her work, hear her prices, &c.

To strangers she would say that she can give some of the first Ladies in the place as references.

Salisbury, Oct. 22, 1855. 20—2m.

PETER W. HINTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

TOWN POINT,

NORFOLK, VA.

Special Attention Paid to Selling *Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also,*

To Receiving & Forwarding Goods.

REFER TO

H. L. ROBARDS, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.
CHAS. L. HINTON, Esq., Wake Co., N. C.
J. G. B. Roulack, Esq., Raleigh N. C.
GEO. W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
WM. PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.

August 16, 1855. 12—1y.

WESTERN CAROLINA MALE ACADEMY.

Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus Co., N. C.

WINTER SESSION, 1855—'56.

REV. WM. GERHARDT, A. M. PRINCIPAL.

——— ——— ASSISTANT.

THIS Institution is located in one of the most fertile, healthy and moral sections of Western North Carolina, and removed from the temptations incident to youth in cities and large towns. Though but recently established, yet the entire satisfaction, and the very flattering notice of the public, as to the abilities of its Principal, and the rapid progress of the pupils under his care, bespeak for the Institution, an extensive patronage.

The scholastic year consists of 42 weeks, divided into a Winter session of 25 weeks, and a Summer session of 17 weeks. There are two vacations, each 5 weeks continuance, commencing on the third Thursday of April and September.

The strictest attention will be paid both to the intellectual and moral education of the pupils. The government will be mild and parental, yet firm and decided.

There are two Departments,—Preparatory and Academic. The latter is divided into three classes or Divisions, and Advanced Division. The whole course of instruction in these Departments embraces nearly all the Branches usually taught in Colleges.

RATES OF TUITION, &c.

The common English Branches embracing Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, and Geography,—Winter Session, $12.00—Summer Session, $8.00.

The same, with all the remaining Studies of the Preparatory Department, embracing English Grammar, History of N. Carolina, (Wiley's) History of the U. States, (Grimshaw's) Latin Gammar and Greek Grammar,—Winter Sess. $14.00—Sum. Sess. $10.00.

Academic Department, embracing the Mathematics, Natural Sciences and Classics—Winter Session, $17.00—Summer, Session, $13.00.

For the German, Erench and Hebrew, extra charges will be made.

Tuition invariably in advance.

No student will be received for a less time, or charged for less than half a session. The Academic Edifice, is a substantial three story brick brick building, containing a commodious chapel, several recitation rooms, two Society Halls, and a number of rooms sufficient to accommodate at least 80 students. These rooms are all neat, well ventilated, and in all respects comfortable and convenient.

Boarding has heretofore ranged from 6 to $8 per month. Several large boarding houses are now in process of erection, and it is designed to furnish boarding as low as possible. A reduction in the price of board will be made to students furnishing their own rooms.

The Winter Session will commence on Thursday the 25th of October next.

☞ For futher particulars, address,

REV. WM. GERHARDT.

Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus Co., N. C.

Oct. 2, 1855. 18—4w.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT

IN SALISBURY!

Fall & Winter Goods.

RICHWINE & HARRISON

ARE receiving, and ready for wholesale and retail, a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy, Foreign and Domestic

Dry Goods,

consisting in part of all classes and prices, of ladies and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Jeans, Kerseys, Allapacca, Coberge, Merinoes, Persian Twills, Persian and other Delains, Ginghams, Calicoes and Silks, Silk Mereno and Cloth Cloaks, Talmas and Mantillas, plain and fancy Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Bonnets, Bed, Crib and Negro Blankets, Flannels, Linseys, Cotton and Linen Diapers, Crash and other Towelling, Crockery, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, and the largest stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Linen, Silk, Woolen and Cotton Shirts and Drawers, Collars, Silk and Linen Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, self adjusting Stocks and Neck Ties, Ladies Gentlemen's Kid, Buck, Dress and Riding Gloves, Buggy and Hand Umbrellas, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Looking Glasses and Carpeting we ever had the pleasure of offering, which we bought before the late advance of Goods, and will be sold cheap for Cash and on short credit to punctual buyers.

We return our thanks to our friends and a generous public for their liberal patronage, and by selling Goods cheap, hope to merit an increase. Flour, Bacon, Corn, Beeswax, Tallow, &c, taken at the highest market prices in exchange for Goods.

MARTIN RICHWINE,
SAM'L. R. HARRISON.

Salisbury, Oct. 2, 1855. 18—3m.

Advertising.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER now has a weekly circulation of over *ONE THOUSAND* and advertisers will find it an excellent medium through which to make known their business.

April 14. 1854.

From the Spectator.

THE TWO SPIRITS.

BY GILMORE SIMMS.

Two spirits, bearing torches,
Stand by each living gate;
One, sad and silent marches;
As willing still to wait;
The other, lightly moving;
And beautiful to see,
Seems ever bent on roving,
With wing that would be free!

That silent spirit chills us—
We loathe that he should wait,
The lively spirit thrills us
With passions still elate;
We dream not he will leave us,
We never think how soon;
And we never vex or grieve us,
Until he's wholly gone!

Ah! when he flies, how changes
Our mood for him who waits;
He chills not, though he ranges,
Still silent, at our gates;
Resigned, if not in gladness,
We join him on his flight,
Through realms of doubt and sadness,
As if he bore to light.

Love's torch, thus lifted brightly,
Flames golden in our sky;
We never dream how lightly,
Or sudden, he will fly;
But earth too soon he spurneth,
Death only grasps the torch,
Down then, the bright flame turneth,
And darkens all the porch.

He bears the torch inverted,
Which the other bore on high;
Love, seeking Love departed,
With Death consents to fly;
And through the gloomy portal,
The widow'ed heart pursues;
Now taught that Love, the Mortal,
So Love Immortal woos!

FIRST GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE JEWS.—The first general conference of the jews of the United States convened at Cleveland on the 17th ult. It was composed of Rabbis and delegates from the various congregations in this country, and organized by the election of Rev. Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati, president; Rev. Dr. Cohu, of Albany, vice president; and Rev. Dr. Lillienthal, of Cincinnati, secretary. Most of the afternoon was devoted to preliminary discussion, and the consideration of a platform basing the entire proceedings of the conference upon the inspiration of the Bible and the teachings of the Talmud which was finally adopted. Among the Rabbis present were Rev. Dr. Isaac Lesser, of Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. Gothelf, of Louisville; Rev. Dr. Rottenheim, of Cincinnait; Rabbi Kalisch, of Cleaveland; and Dr. Merzbacher, of New York. The second day was devoted to the discussion of the derivation of the Talmud. whether it was of divine origiu or the work of the elders of Israel in the days of Moses and Joshua; decided as the result of both—i. e., that is partly spiritual, partly rabbinical—a divine treatise upon the Scriptures, and more particularly the Pentateuch.

UNPREMEDITATED ELOQUENCE.—As an example of powerful unpremeditated eloquence may be given a short answer of Curran the Irish orator, to a certain Juge Robinson—" the author of many scurrilous pamphlets "—who upon one occasion when the barrister was arguing a case before him, had the impudence to reproach Curran for his poverty, by telling him that he expected "his law library was rather contracted."

"It is true, my lord," said Curran. with dignified respect," that I am poor; and the circumstance has certainly somewhat curtailed my library, my books are not numerous, but they are select, and I hope they have been perused with proper disposition. I have prepared myself for this high profession, rather by the study of a few good works, than by the composition of a great many bad ones. I am not ashamed of my poverty; but I should be ashamed of my wealth, could I have stooped to acquire it by servility and corruption. If I rise not to rank, I shall at least be honest; and should I ever cease to be so, many an example shows me that an ill-gained reputation, by making me more conspicuous, would only make me the more universally and the more deservevly contemptile.—*Brongham.*

SCALING TURTLES.—The tortoise shell of commerce is merely the scales that cover the bony shield of the turtle. These scales are 13 in number, varying from an eighth to a quarter of an inch in thickness. A large turtle will furnish about eight pounds. To detach this shell from the living animal is a cruel process, which it made my flesh creep to witness. The fishers do not kill the turtles; did they do so, they in a few years would exterminate them. When the turtle is caught they fasten him, and cover his back with dry leaves or grass. to which they set fire. The heat causes the plates to separate at their joints. A large knife is then carefully inserted horizontally beneath them, and the laminæ lifted from the back, care being taken not to injure the shell by too much heat, nor to force it off until the heat has fully prepared it for separation. Many turtles die uuder this cruel operation, but iustances are numerous in which they have been caught a second time, with the outer coating reproduced; but in such cases, instead of thirteen pieces, it is a single piece. Had the poor turtles the power of shrieking, they would have made that barren island a very hell with their cries of torture.—*Bard's Adventures on the Mosquito Shore.*

FOUR GOOD HABITS. There were four habits a wise and good man earnestly recommended in his counsels and also by his own example, and which he considered essentially necessary for the management of temporal concerns. These are punctuality, accuracy, steadiness and dispatch. Without the first of these time is wasted; without the second mistakes the most hurtful to our own credit and interest and that of others may be committed; without the fourth opportunities of great advantage are lost which it is impossible to reach.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for
Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps.
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds.
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of orders, the public mry rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship will not fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending for the same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
Oct 23 1852. 1April

State of North Carolina,
DAVIE COUNTY.

Court of Please and Quarter Sessions; August Term, 1855.

Beal Ijams and others vs William L. Ijams and others.—Petition to sell Slaves.

Beal Ijams and others vs William L. Ijams and others.—Petition for Partition.

IN these cases, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Wm. L. Ijams, son of Beal Ijams, sen. and Wm. L. Ijams, Elizabeth C. Ijams, Sarah J. Ijams, Mary C. Ijams, John B. Ijams and Richard D. Ijams, children of John Ijams, dec., and grand-children of Beal Ijams, sen. dec., are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the "Republican Banner." for the said defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Davie County, at the Court House in Mocksville, on the 4th Monday in November next, and plead answer or demur to complainants Petitions, on the same will be taken pro confesso, and the causes set for hearing *ex parte.*

Witness, Caswell Harbin, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Mocksville the 4th Monday in August, A .D., 1855.

C. HARBIN, CLERK.
By A. A. HARBIN, D. C.
Oct. 9, 1855. 19—6w. pr. Adv. $8.

TO SHIPPERS

HUGH L. TINLEY & CO.
(SUCCESSORS TO TINLEY AND HERRON,)
Receiving and Forwarding Agents,
AND
General Commission Merchants,
No. 2 Exchange Street, South Atlantic Wharves,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

GIVE their personal attention to the sale of Cotton as customary, or by special contract, all other kinds of Produce and Manufactures, and make prompt returns of the same, for 2½ per cent. commission.

We will CONTINUE, as heretofore, to give our special attention to the Receiving and Forwarding of all goods consigned to us, for 10 cents per package.

Machinery, large packages of Furniture, &c., charged in proportion to trouble and responsibility, for advancing freights and charges, 2½ per cent.

☞ Persons shipping Goods or Produce through this house, may rely upon their interest being POSITIVELY PROTECTED, both against over-charge and loss of goods.

We have in no instance nor will we detain any goods for freight and charges.

We would respectfully beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen, with whom we have had business transactions:

John Caldwell, President of S. C. R. R., Columbia.
U. Passailaigue, Sup. of Public Works, Columbia.
F. W. McMaster, Librarian of S. C. College, Columbia.
P. W. Fuller, Columbia.
John King, jr., S. C. R. R. Agent, Charleston.
Henry Missroon, Agent of New York Steamers.
Holmes & Stoney, Agents of New York Sailing Packets.
H. F. Baker & Co., Agents of Baltimore and Philadelphia Sailing Packets.
J. W. Caldwell, Agent of Baltimore Steamers and Boston Sailing Packets.
July 13, 1855. 7—6m.

MOCKSVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

THE next session of this Institution commences on Thursday the 9th of August. The subscriber in taking charge of the school, will only say, that he will use his utmost endeavors to sustain the reputation which the school has hitherto enjoyed. Young men will be prepared to enter any class in the University which they may desire.

TERMS.

Primary Department, per session of five months	$8 00
Higher English Branches	12 00
Classics	15 00

JOHN B. GRETTER.
August 7, 1855. 11—tf.

REFERENCES.

President and Faculty of the University; Hon. John M. Morehead. Hon. John M. Dick, Greensborough; Francis E. Shober, Esq., J. F. Bell, Esq., Salisbury.

Ranaway--$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 7th inst., Bob (or Robert) Hitman, alias Bob File, alias Linn. This fellow is a dark mulatto, aged about 25 years. He is free born, but a slave at this time, by virtue of a bond for the redemption of Court charges. He owes me nearly four years service. He had on, when he left, a woolen shirt, a dark broadcloth frock Coat and a broad brim white Hat. He was once whipped at the whipping Post, and bears the marks. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in some Jail so that I get him again. Letters addressed to me at "Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N. C.," will receive attention.

CHARLES KLUTTS.
Oct. 16, 1855. 00—tf.

Notice.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a Superior lot of Shoes of all kinds, City made; Gentlemen's and Ladies Gaiters and Shoes, from the finest to the common and cheap article. A good assortment of Brogans for Plantation use.

Childrens Shoes of all sizes and prices. Call soon opposite Murphy's Granite Building.

J. H. HOWARD.
Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1855. 15—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to Miller, & James, that the Notes and accounts of that firm has been transfered to Bell & James, and all concerned must pay BELL & JAMES, or H. HOGAN HELPER, who is their only authorized Agent.

September, 25, 1855 17—tf.

WM. K. BRAILSFORD,
Commission Merchant
AND AGENT FOR
Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.

LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale,

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

DR. R. P. BESSENT,
A REGULAR GRADUATE
OF THE
Baltimore College of Dental Science.

WOULD inform the citizens of Rowan, and the public generally, that he has removed to the town of Salisbury, and may be found at the ROWAN HOUSE, except when professionally abroad.

☞ Communications by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

October 27, 1854. tf23

Grand Lecturer.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.

May 28, 1855. 1—tf.

THE
Scientific American.
Eleventh Year.

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS AND PRIZES.

The Eleventh Annual Volume of this useful publication commences on the 17th day of September next.

THE 'SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN' is an ILLUSTRATED PERIODICAL, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemic Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of Practical Science is calculated to advance.

Reports of U. S. Patents granted are also published every week, including Official Copies of all the Patent claims, together with news and information upon Thousands of other subjects.

The *Contributions* to the *Scientific American* are among the most *Eminent* Scientific and practical men of the times. The editorial department is universally acknowledged to be conducted with *great ability*, and to be distinguished, not only for the excellence and truthfulness of its discussions, but for the fearlessness with which error is combated and false theories are exploded.

Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and *people of every profession in life*, will find the Scientific American to be of great value in their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them *hundreds of dollars* annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the experience of which is beyond pecuniary estimate.

The *Scientific American* is published once a week; every number contains eight large quarto pages, forming annually a complete and splendid volume, illustrated with *several hundred original Engravings.*

☞ Specimen copies sent GRATIS.

☞ TERMS.—Single Subscriptions, $2 a year, or $1 for six months. Five copies, for six months $4; for a year, $8.

For further Club rates and for statement of the fourteen large CASH PRIZES, offered by the publishers, see Scientific American.

Southern, Western and Canada money, or Post Office Stamps, taken at par for subscriptions.

Letters should be directed [post paid] to
MUNN & CO.,
128 *Fulton Street, New York.*

The great Southern Weekly!

THE SPECTATOR
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE South has too long been dependent upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR.

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

OF SOUTHERN INTEREST AND CHARACTER.

The general plan of the paper is as follows; It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress; altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

TERMS.

One copy one year	$2 00
Sixteen copies one year	15 00

One copy to the maker of the club.

No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.
Aug. 23, 1855. 13—12w.

Job Work done here.
IN NEAT ORDER.

S L Dowell, of Georgia. R A Rogers, of Alabama. W D Dowell. of Florida.

DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.
FACTORS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE PRESENT great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.

☞ BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN.
Sept. 25, 1855. 17—1y.

AYER'S PILLS.
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A
FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical *pill*, but not easy to make the best of all *pills*—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These *pills* produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY
JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
LOWELL, MASS.
Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
For the rapid Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

THIS remedy has won for itself such noteriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, &c.; and for CHILDREN it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—

SILL & SILL, Salisbury, N. C.; KING & HEGE, Lexington, N. C. and J. ROBBERTS, Swangstown, N. C. and by dealers in medicine evey where.

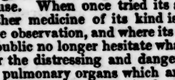
W. S. LAWTON & CO.

Thos. Alexander, FORMERLY OF YORK DISTRICT, S. C.	**Wm. S. Lawton** FORMERLY OF LAWTONVILLE, BEAUFORT DIS'CT, S. C

Produce & Sea Island
AND
UPLAND COTTON AND RICE
FACTORS,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
SOUTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C

Our senior partner has been in the Factorage and Commission Business about twenty years. We hope by experience and attention, to give satisfaction.

June 8, 1855. 2—tf.

STAGE  HOUSE.

AT the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of *FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES*, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington Jamestown and Greensboro'.

Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C.; and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.

May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

Marble Yard.

THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the smallest Head Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.

GEO. VOGLER.
Feb 24, '55 39tf

H. H. HELPER. H. R HELPER.

Helper & Brother,
PENSION, BOUNTY LAND,
AND
GENERAL AGENTS.
SALISBURY, N. C.

HAVING competent and confidential correspondents in the principal cities and other important portions of the Union, all business entrusted to us will be promptly executed on the most favorable terms. Collections and Negotiations attended to with fidelity and dispatch.

Office in Cowan's Brick Row.
Oct. 23, 1855. 20—tf.

JOB OFFICE.

Having received a large supply of
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
JOB TYPS,
We are now prepared to execute all kinds of
JOB WORK,
SUCH AS
CARDS, HAND BILLS PMPHALETS, &c &c.,
Neatly, Cheaply, and Expeditiously.
CALL AT THE "BANNER" OFFICE

A NEW SUPPLY of

WATCHES & JEWELRY

JAMES HORAH

HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, the largest and best assortment of *WATCHES AND JEWELRY*,
consisting of
Fine French Chronometers, Double Time Keeper's Independent Quarter Second, Eight Day Watches, Jos. Johnson's 19 Jewelled Hunter's, James Nardin's superior Gold Hunter for Ladies,
and a variety of others, both gold and silver. Gold Fob Guard and Vest Chains, Seals, Bracelets, Ear-bobs, Cuff-pins, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Breast-pins, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, silver and plated Spoons, Butter Knives, and a variety of Plated Ware, Razors, Scissors and Knives of the best quality, Coral Necklaces, Bracelets, and Seed Coral, and a few superior

CLOCKS

and a variety other goods too numerous to mention, Call one door below R. & A. Murphy's Store and examine for yourselves.

Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry of all kinds repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

JAMES HORAH.
Salisbury, nov. 27, 1854 27:tf

ROWAN HOUSE.
H. L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR.
SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and so orderly conducted by the indefatigable proprietor, has now an established reputation, being one of the best Hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all *twenty-one* rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (48) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them. H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.

May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

WM. R. WILSON.
LARGE DEALER

IN Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, Cutlery, Perfumery, Fancy articles &c., &c., He is constantly receiving direct from the Manufacturers new supplies of the latest styles, which he offers at Northern prices for cash.—He invites all to give him a call, and examine his stock. One door East of Wm. Murphy's Granite building. The strictest attention is paid to the repairing of Watches, Jewelry, Music boxes, Accordions, &c., All Watch work warranted twelve months.

W. R. WILSON.
Salisbury Feb. 23 '55. 39—tf.

MANSION HOTEL.
SALISBURY, N. C.

THE subscriber having taken charge of the above establishment, begs leave to inform the public, that there shall be no effort wanting on his part to make this one of the first class Hotels. He flatters himself, that having the advantage of a Rail Road market, his table will always be supplied with all the luxuries the seasons can afford. Call and give me a trial.

WM. B. GRANT.
May 25, 1855. 52—tf.

Please Notice This.

THE subscriber wishing to retire from the Tailoring and Clothing business, requests all persons indebted to him to call and settle, by the first of December next. As this is considered to be ample time, there will be no indulgence given after that date.

N. B. A small stock of good clothing on hand, which will be disposed of on very low terms.

HORACE H, BEARD.
Salisbury, Aug. 28th. 1855. 14 3m.

Coach Manufactory.
W. M. BARKER

WOULD say to the public, that he has just returned from the Northern Cities with a supply of materials and drafts of the latest style. Having visited the most renowned Manufactories in the United States, he has been enabled to procure drafts of rare beauty and feels himself fully prepared to execute any order in his line. He feels that he can offer greater inducements than ever. Call and see.

Salisbury, Oct. 22, 1855. 20—2m.

Blank Deeds for Sale
AT THE BANNER OFFICE.

SMITH & HOLDER.

HAVING rebuilt their large Carriage manufactory are now in full blast once more, and ready to supply their customers, and all others in want of

Carriages,
BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS, &c. &c.,

at the shortest notice. They now have on hand some as neat Vehicles as can be found in any part of the Country, and they promise that they will also sell at as low prices.

Thankful for past encouragement, they hope that for the future (notwithstanding the late disastrous fire) to receive a continuance and to be able to satisfy all who may call on them, both as to cheapness and durability of their work.

Salisbury, July 13, 1855. 8—tf.

SOMETHING NEW.

Will you Ride or Walk.
BELL, EARNHART, & CO.,

HAVE opened a Livery or Public Stable, near the Depot in the town of Salisbury, where they will hold themselves in readiness to hire

Horses and Vehicles

to the public, and also to furnish Conveyances and Drivers to any point from Salisbury. They will also hold themselves in readiness to do any Drayage that may be desired in the town to and from the Depot on short notice, and also with teams and wagons to haul any Goods or

Freight,

that may be wanted to any point remote from this place.

Stock Drivers will find our stable and lot open for their accommodation, if desired.

Our terms shall be made as easy as possible We would inform the public that we have employed Mr. JOHN A. SNIDER to superintend our business, and that he is our authorized Agent.

Horses kept on hand for sale.

Salisbury, January 5, 1855. 1y32.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
Late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C.
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Orders for Merchandize, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.

June 1, 1855. 1—4mt 1y.

New Goods! New Goods!

J. D. BROWN & LEMLY

ARE now receiving their SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

which when complete, will compare favorably with any in the Western part of the State, in Style and Prices.

Salisbury, April 6, 1855 45—tf.

A. BETHUNE,
TAILOR,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
NO. 5, SPRING'S ROW.
4 DOORS EAST OF THE CHARLOTTE BANK.
Feb. 16, '55. 38—tf

G. A. NEUFFER. R. E. HENDRIX
NEUFFER & HENDRIX,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August 9, 1855. 1—1y.

Land and Mill for Sale!

A RARE opportunity is here presented by the subscriber to any one wishing to purchase the above property. The tract consists of

150 Acres

of the best Land in Rowan County, about half of which is most splendidly timbered, and the other is under a high state of Cultivation. On the tract is also a large and excellent meadow.

THE MILL

is newly repaired, and is situated at a good distance from any other Mill, and has heretofore commanded an extensive patronage. Its situation, in the midst of as fine grain growing land as there is in the country, would make it a safe investment to any one desiring to purchase such property.

The land lies 13 miles west of Salisbury, adjoining the lands of Maria Cowan, Robert Harris and others. Terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser, if application be made soon to me at my residence 6 miles West of Salisbury on the Lincoln road. For particulars apply as above.

RICHARD H. COWAN.
September 18, 1855. 16—tf.

DR. J. J. SUMMERELL,
CAN always be found at his Office, next door above Sill & Sill's Drug Store, and opposite the Mansion Hotel, when not professionally engaged. 6—tf.

DR. A. M. NESBITT
OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store.
Salisbury, May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

DR. CHARLES T. POWE.
HAVING permanently located in salisbury, respectfully tenders his profesional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.
Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. tf14.

DR. SWANN
HAS settled PERMANENTLY in Salisbury and offers his professional services to the citizens.
His Office is opposite the Post Office, over Col. A. W. Buis' Confectionary, where he can be fonnd unless professionally engaged.
June 29, 1855. 5—tf.

DR. H. KELLY
HAVING removed to Statesville, offers his professional services to the public.
Office on main street, opposite the Methodist Church.
May 25, 1855 52—tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel and Elizabeth Turner, deceased are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate settlement. *Longer indulgence cannot be given.*

JOHN RICE, Adm
April 27, 1855. 548